THE BEAVER ARGUS.
Wednesday, May 4, 1864.
D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.
TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance; otherwise Two Dollars will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are settled.
☞ Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 40—No. 18, Beaver, Wednesday, May 4, 1864. Established 1818

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
Advertisements inserted at the rate of 75 cents per square each subsequent insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.
A space equal to twelve lines of this type measured as a square.
Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.
Business cards, $5 cents a line, per year. Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

Separation or Submission.

Gen. Sickles made a lengthy and able speech at Chicago while passing through that city, a few days since, from which we make the following eloquent and striking quotation:

"Separation! my countrymen, separation is war—endless war, and the decline and fall of the Republic.—Peaceful union is peace; union is the perpetuation of our free institutions; union makes us one as a Republic, one as Americans. This peace, this union, we all hoped in the earlier days of the war would be possibly through the return of reason to the South, through a perception of the impossibilty and recklessness of resisting the United States, that would compel submission to the lawful authority of the United States Government. These hopes, however proved illusive. This peace! What is it? It is said we are exacting submission. Submission to what? To the Constitution of the United States—submission to the constitutionally expressed will of the majority of the people of the United States—submission to the Government that up to the moment when this rebellion drew its sword and fired its first gun, had never inflicted a grievance upon any man South of Mason and Dixon's line. [Cheering.] Submission? Yes. To what? To a Government that the citizens south of Mason and Dixon's line were conspicuous in influencing and in forming, and conducting and ruling down to the hour of the secession.

"When do we hear from the South a word about peace except it is accompanied by the condition of separation? To the honor of the North be it said, that few, very few, are so lost to what is due to their country as to tolerate the idea of separation and peace. [Applause.] The armies of the Union that in the front to-day were not summoned to the field for any such degrading considerations as that. [Loud cheering.] I would not envy the fate of that statesman, the leader of that party who would, if they had the power, make a peace which involved the separation of these United States, when that gallant army came home to confront such traitors.

"Now and for the future, the only peace that is possible, is the peace that is to be conquered. (Cheering.) It is a peace to be won and preserved by battalions, by skillful generals, by wise statesmen, by the constant, steadfast, loyal people; that peace will be honorable, it will be permanent; that peace will give us a republic which our fathers intended we should have, a republic altogether wholly and forever free."

A New Military Law.—A bill completely re-organizing the militia of the Commonwealth, making them more serviceable for resisting raids from the enemy, has been prepared by the Chairman of the Committee on the Militia system, and read in place in the House. It is built mainly upon the Massachusetts system, and meets the approval of the Adjutant General. Under the bill, the State is divided into regiments and brigades, and it prescribes the manner of choosing all the officers of the minor organizations elective. It gives Philadelphia four brigades. Allegheny one. The pay of each officer, non-commissioned officer and and private is the same as that of the regular service, allowing, however, thirty cents for rations to each man. A fine of seventy-five dollars is imposed for non-attendance.

☞ The New York News says that Fort Lafayette is overrun by rats, and that a rebel prisoner was awaked the other night by the nibbling of one at his toe. How glad our poor fellows in Libby would be to get half a chance at a few rats. The rodent quadrupeds would be more nibbled than nibbling.

Force of Emphasis.—The force of emphasis in giving meaning to a sentence, is well illustrated by a brief colloquy we overheard between two persons the other day. "Do you imagine me to be a fool," said one indignantly. "No," was the reply, "I do not *imagine* you to be one."

☞ The Dalgrehn orders have been repudiated by Generals Meade and Kilpatrick, and notice to that effect sent to the rebel Government, under a flag of truce. These officers say that no such orders were ever authorized to be issued.

☞ In one Rhode Island regiment are fourteen brothers named Postley. Four of them are twins. Their average height is six feet two inches.

A Secesh Almanac—Who Began the War?

A friend in the South, says an exchange, has had the kindness to send a secesh almanac, for 1862, printed in Nashville, at the Southern Methodist Book Concern, Rev. T. O. Summers, D. D., Editor. The second page contains a wishy-washy secesh song, entitled the "Stars and Bars." We quote the opening verse:

"'Tis sixty-two!—and sixty-one,
With the old Union, now is gone,
Reeking with bloody wars;
Gone with that ensign, once so prized,
The Stars and Stripes, now so despised—
Struck for the Stars and Bars."

In a table of "remarkable events that transpired in connection with organization of the Southern Confederacy," this Almanac has the following:

December 20, 1860—Sudden evacuation of Fort Moultrie by Major Anderson, United States army. He spikes the guns, burns the gun carriages, and retreats to Ft. Sumter, which he occupies.

December 27—Capture of Ft. Moultrie and Castle Pinckney by South Carolina troops. Capt. Coste surrenders the revenue cutter Aiken.

January 3, 1861.—Capture of Fort Pulaski by Savannah troops.

January 3—The arsenal at Mount Vernon, Ala., with 20,000 stand of arms, seized by the Alabama troops.

January 4—Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay, taken by the Alabama troops.

January 9—The steamship Star of the West fired into and driven off by the South Carolina batteries, off Morris Island. Failure of the attempt to reinforce Sumter.

January 9—Mississippi seceded; vote of the convention, 84 to 39.

January 10—Forts Jackson, St. Philip and Pike, near New Orleans, captured by the Louisiana troops.

January 11—Alabama seceded; vote of convention, 62 to 29.

January 12—Capture of Pensacola Navy Yard and Forts Barrancas and McRea. Major Chase shortly afterwards of Fort Pickens commences.

January 13—Surrender of Baton Rouge Arsenal to Louisiana troops.

January 19—Georgia seceded; vote of convention, 208 to 87.

January 21—New Orleans Mint and Custom House taken.

February 1—Texas seceded: vote of convention, 166 to 7; submitted to a vote of the people, Feb. 24; the act took effect March 2.

February 2—Seizure of Little Rock Arsenal by Arkansas troops.

February 3—Surrender of the revenue cutter Cass to the Alabama authorities.

February 9—Southern Congress met at Montgomery, Ala.

February 8—The Provisional Constitution adopted.

February 9—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, elected President and Vice President.

February 16—Gen. Twiggs transfers public property in Texas to the State authorities.

February 16—Col. Waite, U. S. Army, surrenders San Antonia to Colonel Ben McCullough and his Texas Rangers.

February 19—Inauguration of President Davis at Montgomery, Ala.

February 27—Peace Congress adjourned at Washington, having accomplished nothing.

March 2—The revenue cutter Dodge seized by the Texas authorities.

Now, observe: every one of these acts of treason and war occurred under James Buchanan's administration, and before Mr. Lincoln went to Washington; yet fools and traitors say Mr. Lincoln began the war.

But we quote another batch of facts, as found in this secesh almanac, beginning with the day *after* Mr. Lincoln's inauguration:

March 5—Gen. Beauregard assumes command of the troops besieging Fort Sumter.

March 12—Fort Brown, Texas, surrendered by Captain Hill to the Texas Commissioners.

March 12—Alabama ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States, by a vote of the Convention, 87 to 5.

March 16—Georgia ratified the Convention of the Confederate States; vote of the convention, 96 to 5.

March 21—Louisiana ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States; vote of the Convention, 101 to 7.

March 25—Texas ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States; vote of Convention, 68 to 2.

March 30—Mississippi ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States; vote of Convention, 78 to 7.

April 3—South Carolina ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States; vote of Convention, 149 to 29.

April 12, 13—Battle of Fort Sumner. After thirty four hours bombardment, the fort surrenders to the Confederate States.

April 14—Evacuation of Fort Sumter by Major Anderson.

April 14—Lincoln, President of the United States, issues a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers to put down the "Southern Rebellion."

Now, observe again: All these acts of treason and war occurred before April 14, when Abraham Lincoln took the first step toward the defense of the Government he had sworn to protect.—He was certainly slow enough in beginning. He did not issue a call for soldiers until the rebels were marching on Washington itself; and yet, men calling themselves Democrats, go about the county yelling themselves hoarse with the lie that this is Lincoln's war. The miserable traitors know better. The rebels in the south don't pretend that it is Lincoln's war. It is *their* war. They glory in it, and they despise their tory tools in the North who go around deceiving the ignorant masses with the monstrous lie that this is Lincoln's war.—*Western Methodist Protestant.*

The Condition of our Prisoners.

We have noticed, says the Baltimore *American*, the arrival of five hundred and sixty-five released prisoner from Richmond, and commented briefly upon their condition. Such a pitiable set of poor wretches was never seen in this city. Their emaciation was extreme, their feebleness was almost at the last gasp, their dejection was painful to behold, and their squalor was frightful. They were starved to the verge of the grave, and what was left of them was nearly devoured by vermin. Some of them, from hope too long deferred, had fallen into that apathy which bordered upon idiocy. The deepening pallor, the drooping jaw and the glazing eyes told that others had only come to die—that it was too late for outstretched arms to save—too late to dispel the evening shadows that were gathering around them.

Compared with this, the massacre at Fort Pillow was a blessing and a mercy. Look at their hollow cheeks, listen to their sepulchral voice, peer under their drooping eyelids, and you will read plainly a story of gnawing hunger of pinching cold, of wasting fever, of days of weariness and nights of buried hope and submission to despair. They are our friends and brothers. They were facing the thickly hurling missiles of death in defence of us, when we were sitting by our firesides. They were suffering every pang and every privation, while we were comfortable; they were sick and in prison, while we were well and free. And what are we to think of the incarnate fiends who thus brave the scorn of mankind, flount their diabolism in the face of civilization, defy the plainest teachings of Christianity, court the execration of the ages to come, and display a degree of ferocity and malignity that would disgrace a Camanche? We used to associate our ideas of the refinments of cruelty with the Bastile, the Vehme, or the Inquisition, but that is all past and gone. Henceforth the Richmond prisons will take the foremost place in our minds, and the annals of human events, as the synonym for all that is malign and fiendish and diabolical—for all that is blood-thirsty, inhuman and infernal.

For every one of these feeble and dying men we have returned a healthy rebel, who has been well fed and well cared for. In individual cases, a similar style of returning good for evil would react on the principle of heaping coals of fire on the head of the offender; but in this instance magnanimity is thrown away and love's labor is lost.

Advantage of Punctuation.—Punctuation, that is, the putting the stops in the right places, cannot be too sedulously studied. We lately read, in a country paper, the following startling account of Lord Palmerston's appearance in the House of Commons: "Lord Palmerston then entered on his head, a white hat upon his feet, large but well polished boots upon his brow, a dark cloud in his hand, his faithful walking stick in his eye, a menacing glare saying nothing. He sat down."

The Soldier and His Mother.

At a grand meeting of the Christian Commission held recently at Washington, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, one of the speakers related the following touching incident, one among the thousands that could be told illustrating the patriotism of the loyal women of the North:

I saw, in the city of Easton, a company of men drawn up in line. I saw an old woman who was pulling a thin shawl around her. Ah, she is one of the poor of the earth. She hurried on, eagerly, anxiously scanning the faces of the men as she came. At last she stood before a great, tall, raw-boned fellow who was joking with his companions.

"Well, boys," he said, "we're a goin' off, arn't we?"

And they said, "Yes, we are."

He had a little bundle tied up in a red handkerchief, on his arm.

"When we got down there, maybe we won't give them fits, eh?"

They said, "Maybe we won't."

They seemed to be making the same mistake with a great many of us just about that time, for none of us had an idea that such a terrible, desolating shadow was arising up in our midst.

Just then the old woman pushed her way through the crowd, and stood before this man. His eyes dropped in a moment, and his face was covered with a flush, and as he turned his head, he lifted his finger to his eyes and shook it with a twirl—

"Now, mother, mother! You promised me that you wouldn't come out, didn't ye? Now you promised me. When I said 'good-bye' to you, mother, I told ye that I didn't want ye to come out here an' unman me, and here you've done it! Now I wish you hadn't!"

The old woman lifted her hands up, and putting them on the great high shoulders of her son, [illegible] tears streamed down [illegible] cheeks.

"Oh, Jack, [illegible] scold your poor [illegible] you know that yo[illegible] Jack, an' I didn't come out to unman ye—I have come out to say, 'God bless ye, Jack, God bless ye!'" And drawing the thin shawl over her bosom, she went away.

The big fellow drew a sleeve over his face, and bringing down his arm with a sort of vexed emphasis, as if to defy the emotion he could not control, turning to the men he said:

"Hang it, boys, she's my mother, you know!"

There, I felt, will be a brave man in the field. He's a noble, a true fellow. Men who have a right and true appreciation of their country's cause, are lovers of their home and of their mothers.

How Tom Lost His Sheep.—An old Farmer in Tenne-see sent his son Tom to Memphis with a flock of sheep to sell. Tom sold the sheep and got the money, but falling in company with some "sports," who had the presence of mind to hold better hands than he did, he was "cleaned out."—Tom went home, but avoided the old man. He told his mother, however, of what had befallen him, and she took the news, as gently as she could, to the master of the manor and of the sheep pasture. The old man raved, and Tom very judiciously continued to keep out of his way. One day the farmer had a friend to dinner, and some spirituous potations being introduced, they became quite merry.—This was Tom's opportunity. He rushed into the room holding four "kings" in his hand, and exclaimed: "Father, would you bet anything on such a hand as that?" "Bet? Guess I would. I'd bet, every cent I had." "Well," said Tom with a sigh, "that's what became of the sheep. The other feller had four aces!" The old man was speechless.

☞ A dish-washing machine is the last invention. It will, among other things, wash knives and forks without wetting the handles. There are so many inventions being introduced into the kitchen for saving labor, that, by and by, Bridget will have nothing to do but to keep the machine from going to dessruction be neglect, and receiving her wages.

☞ "You bachelors ought to be taxed," said a lady to a resolute evader of the noose matrimonial. "I agree with you perfectly, madam," was the reply, "bachelorism is a great luxury."

Madison and Marshall.

Miss Martineau is helping to correct public sentiment in England, and turn it in favor of the North, by giving reminiscenses of her visit to America in 1835. Prominent Southern men then spoke with frankness of the evils of slavery, and looked with forbodings to the future. She says of Judge Marshall:

He was eighty-three—as bright eyed and warm hearted as ever, while as dignified a judge as ever filled the highest seat in the highest court of any country. He said he had seen Virginia the leading State for half his life; he had seen her become the second, and sink to be, I think, the fifth. Worse than this there was no aireting her decline, if her citizens did not put an end to slavery; and he saw no signs of any intention to do so, east of the mountains, at least. He had seen whole groups of estates, populous in his time, lapse into waste.—He had seen agriculture exchanged for human stock-breeding, and keenly felt the degredation. The forest was returning over the fine old estates, and wild creatures which had not been seen for generations were re-appearing; numbers and wealth were declining, and education and manners were degenerating. It would not have surprised him to be told that on that soil would the main battle be fought, when the critical day should come which he foresaw.

Of Madison she says:

Mr. Madison had a cheerful and sanguine temper, and if there was one thing rather than another which he had learned to consider secure, it was the Constitution which he had so large a share in making. Yet he told me that he was nearly in despair, and that he had been quite so till the Colonization Society arose. Rather than admit to himself that the South must be laid waste by a servile war, or the whole country by a civil war, he strove to believe that millions of negroes could be carried to Africa, and so get rid of [illegible] to it morning, noon and night. He said that the clergy perverted the Bible, because it was altogether against slavery, that the colored population was increasing faster than the white; and that the state of morals were such as barely permitted society to exist.

Of the issue of the conflict, whenever it should occur, there could, he said, be no doubt. A society burdened with a slave system could make no permanent resistance to the unencumbered enemy; and he was astonished at the fanaticism which blinded some Southern men to clear a certainty.

A Heart that can Feel for Another.—"I give and bequeath to Mary, my wife, the sum of £100 a year," said an old farmer. "Is that written down, measter?"

"Yes," replied the lawyer, "but she is not so old, she may marry again.—Won't you make any change in that case? Most people do."

"Do they?" said the farmer, "well, write again, and say, and it my wife marries again, I will give and bequeath to her the sum of £200 a year. That'll do, won't it, measter?"

"Why, its double the sum she would have if she remained unmarried," said the lawyer; "it is generally the other way—the legacy is lessed if the widow marries again."

"Aye," said the farmer, "but him as gets her'll desarve it."

The Shackles Struck off at Last.—One of the victims of the "institution," Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, who was implicated with Delia Webster in enticing slaves from Kentucky many years since, and who served *twelve of the sentence of fifteen years* in the Frankfort (Ky.) penitentiary, was pardoned by Lieut. Gov. Jacobs, while performing the executive duties during Gov. Bramlette's absence from the State.

☞ "An Attorney," said Sterne, "is the same thing to a barrister, that an apothecary is to a physician—with this difference, that your attorney does not deal in scruples."

☞ The Richmond *Examiner* proposes that all fat men be put in the rebel army to show the Yankees there is no rebel starvation. But fat can't stand fire.

☞ Col. Gowan, an American, has leased 50,000 acres of land in Russia, to carry on explorations for coal oil, similar to that of Pennsylvania.

Letter from President Lincoln.

The correspondence between President Lincoln, Governor Bramlette and others, growing out of the late enrollment controversy in Kentucky, has been published. The following letter, by the President, is one of the ablest productions of his pen:—

"Executive Mansion,
"Washington April 4.

"*A. G. Hodges, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.*

"My Dear Sir—You asked me to put in writing the substance of what I verbally said, the other day, in your presence, to Gov. Bramlette and Senator Dixon. It was about as follow:

"I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I can not remember when I did not so think and feel. And yet, I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took, that I would to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the office without taking the oath. Nor was it in my view, that I might take an oath to get power, and break the oath in using the power. I understood, too, that, in ordinary civil administration, this oath even forbade me, to practically indulge my primary abstract judgment on the moral question of slavery. I had publicly declared this many times, and in many ways. And I aver that, to this day, I have done no official act in more deference to my abstract judgment and feeling on slavery.

"I did understand however, that my oath to perserve the Constitution to the best of my ability, imposed upon me the duty of preserving, by every indispensable means, that Government—that Nation, of which that Constitution was the organic law.—Was it possible to lose the Nation, and yet preserve the Constitution?

"By general law, life and limb must be protected; yet often a limb must be amputated to save a life; but a life is never wisely given to save a limb. I feel that measures, otherwise wise and constitutional, might become lawful, by or wrong, I assumed this ground, and now avow it. I could not feel that to the best of my ability I had even tried to preserve the Constitution, if to save slavery or any minor matter, I should permit the wreck of Government, Country, and Constitution, all together. When early in the war General Fremont attempted military emancipation, I forbade it because I did not then think it an indispensable necessity. When a little later, General Cameron, then Secretary of War, suggested the arming of blacks, I objected, because I did not yet think it an indispensable necessity. When, still later, General Hunter attempted military emancipation, I did not yet think the indispensable necessity had come.

"When, in March, and May, and July, 1862, I made earnest and successive appeals to the Border States, to favor compensated emancipation, I believed the indispensable necessity for military emancipation, and arming the blacks would come, unless averted by that measure. They declined the proposition, and I was in my best judgment, driven to the alternative, of either surrendering the Union, and with it, the Constitution, or of laying strong hand upon the colored element. I chose the latter. In choosing it, I hoped for greater gain than loss; but of this I was not entirely confident. More than a year of trial now shows no loss by it in our foreign relations, none in our home popular sentiment, none in our white military force—no less by it, anywhere or anywhere. On the contrary, it shows a gain of quite a hundred and thirty thousand soldiers, seamen and laborers. These are palpable facts, about which, as facts, there can be no caviling. We have the men, and we could not have had them without the measure.

"And now, let any Union man, who complains of the measure, test himself, by writing down in one line, that he is for subduing the rebellion by force of arms, and in the next, that he is for taking these hundred and thirty thousand men from the Union side, and placing them where they would be, but for the measure he condemns. If he cannot face his case so stated, it is only because he cannot face the truth.

"I add a word, which was not in the verbal conversation. In telling this tale, I attempt no compliment to my own sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now, at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what any party or any man devised or expected. God alone can claim it. Whither it is tending seems plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, and wills, that we of the North, as well as you of the South, shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein new cause to attest and revere the justice and goodness of God.

Yours truly, A Lincoln."

The Valley of Jehosaphat.

The efforts the Jews have made, and the sufferings, losses and humiliations they have born for the purpose of obtaining sepulture in the Valley of Jehosaphat, form a singular feature in human history. No other nation has ever thus struggled, not to *live* in their own land, but to be suffered to lay their dust therein. Many descriptions have been made of this marvellous place, but I confess none of them ever afforded me a notion of its actual appearance. Wandering alone past the fountain of Siloam and by the arid bed of Kedron, it suddenly opened on me a perfect mountain of graves—a hill-side paved with sepulchral slabs. Each stone is small, so small as to lead to the conclusion that the bodies must be buried perpendicularly. At all events, if the multitudes there interred were simultaneously to arise, they would form a crowd as dense and compact as it would be enormous. Short Hebrew inscriptions (some evidently of great age) are on all the stones; and these are laid together with intervals only of a few inches, as in our old city churchyards. The slabs are almost on the level of the ground and of equal height, so that it is literally one large pavement of death—an appalling, almost an overwhelming sight.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

New Hampshire Copperherdism.

The kind of Copperheadism which was squelched in New Hampshire at the recent election, may be inferred from the following, delivered by one of the leading "Democratic" politicans, J. D. Murphy, at Newington, N. H., January 22d.

"The Democrats have submitted to the despotic sway of Abe Lincoln for three years, thinking it better to endure wrong for a short time than to risk all by a last appeal to arms.—But now the time is coming when we can change our rulers. Rather than submit four years longer to Abe Lincoln, and be overrun by the *hordes of his hireling soldiery*, let us ring out the cry of old, *To your tents, O Israel!* *Democrats should arm and organize into drill clubs, companies, battalions, regiments, and brigades*, for these blood-thirsty abolitionists and shoddyite thieves and traitors are a wind-broken, spavin, dyspeptic race, and one regiment of Democrats could whip eating up the [illegible] and coming home to vote down the liberties of the people and render our elections a farce and mockery to the world."

Revolutionary Soldiers.

Only twelve of the old veterans of the revolutionary war, survive to see the present struggle to preserve the heritage of freedom. But few of those stern and steadfast men who shouldered the musket and the knapsack, a few of those who witnessed their departure for the camp and the battle, now remain to see the dangers that threatened the institutions for which they periled their lives. That gallant band is melting away, and none may ever again behold the sunshine of National peace. Their companions have gone on a returnless march.

"An army now might thunder past;
And they heed not its roar."

The generals and the captains, with the rank and file, who first rallied around the starry flag that still waves in triumph over the armies of the republic, have gone beyond the reach of war's alarms. The little platoon, as a rear guard, still encamped on the shore, have also received "marching orders" have slung their knapsacks, and are slowly treading down the slope, to the solemn music of the tolling bells. Soon they, too, must answer the final call of the "roll" and form into line, with the advanced guard, that has gone before. "Dead" will soon be written on the National record—"dead," the brief word that closes the account, and tells that the last revolutionary pension has been paid.—*State Journal.*

What is the Matter with Bennett?—James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the New York *Herald*, has been one of the most earnest supporters of General Grant for the Presidency in 1864, and yet finds great fault with the loyal people of the Sanitary Fair for presenting a sword to him in preference to General George B. M'Clellan. What is the matter with Gordon? Why does he not request M'Clellan to use the sword already in his possession? Can any one tell?—*News.*

☞ A Detroit paper tells of an amiable man and wife in that city who have just become reconciled after living together five years without speaking a word to one another. The wife made the rash vow that she would not speak to her husband until he apologized for having reproved her quite harshly for giving an expensive party in his absence, and she kept her promise for the length of time named.

☞ The age of a young lady is now expressed, according to the present style of skirts, by saying that eighteen springs have passed over her head.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Wednesday, May 4, 1864.

D. L. IMBRIE, Editor & Proprietor.

For President in 1864,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS,

For Vice President,

ANDREW G. CURTIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

NOTICE.

HAVING sold to D. L. Imbrie, present Editor & Proprietor of the Beaver *Argus*, my accounts for Subscription, Advertising, &c., all those indebted will please call and settle with him. T. C. NICHOLSON.

REMOVAL.—The ARGUS OFFICE has been removed to the room over Dr. Cummins' Drug Store, nearly opposite our old office, where we may be found at all times, ready to attend to the wants of our friends and patrons. Entrance at the North side of the building

The Perpetuity of the Union.

In the North we have been in the habit of thinking that the perpetuity of this Union is to be decided by the disasters of battles that is, that defeat of our armies by the rebels is to decide the whole matter in their favor. This is certainly a great mistake. It is true that great defeats, such as that of Banks in Western Louisiana, of Fort Pillow, with its cruel and bloody massacre of brave loyal men, and the surrender of Plymouth, in North Carolina, saddens the heart for a time and discourages men both in and out of the army; but in such a cause as ours, when we have to contend against the most tremendous rebellion which the world has ever witnessed, we cannot expect to overcome it, without the most fearful reverses. All are certainly anxious for peace upon proper terms, that is the submission to the laws on the part of those now in arms for the destruction of this government. We often hear those who mourn over the loss of friends and the dreadful disasters of the war exclaim, Would that this terrible war was over. Why cannot it be stopped.—The answer is plain and simple. The only way to a true and lasting peace, is by the road made by successful war against the rebellion. We must war on through scenes of bloody strife and desolation until every rebel in arms is compelled to lay down his arms, or crushed, and the most timid who prays for the war to end, must, when they intelligently examine the whole matter, come to this conclusion. If we would for the sake of peace by recognizing the Southern Confederacy, as many of the malignant and cowardly copperheads desire, it would be an immediate breaking up of the American Union. The very offer on the part of the government of such a disgraceful and degrading treaty, would be simply the commencement of a longer and bloodier war. Slavery must be entirely conquered by force of arms, or slavery will conquer the whole Union, and bring us under the despotism of a military slave power. Then, under no circumstances, can their be such a thing as peaceful disunion. To entertain such a thought for a moment is treason. Who, in the North, could consent to acknowledge that we are inferior beings, which we must do if we yield one inch to the haughty Democrats of Southern bullies and traitors, we would consent to our own personal degradation, to the most mortifying personal outrage and feeling of shame and degradation. Nothing is so terrible to a man as to loose his good name. If a soldier is dishonorably dismissed, even if he is ever so low, makes every struggle in his power to be restored; and if he fails, sinks into a lower condition. The very vilest and most abandoned member of society envies the virtuous and the good.—What, then, would it be withm a nation, whose cause is righteous and whose position among the nations of the earth, driven to a base and dishonorable surrender? It would be a nation consenting to its own humiliation, a confession of our inferiority to an unprincipled and desperate aristocracy. It is with nations as it is with individuals. If we cannot conquer an honorable peace in the present generation, we must in the next one. Many of the worst and most bitter opponents of the war, now oppose such a peace as might be made upon the basis of recognition and separation. It is only left for such men as Vallandigham, Woodward, and others of the same kind, and their misguided followers, to cry for peace upon any terms. We must remember that the leaders of the rebellion are now fighting for their lives, and we must remember, too, that their hold upon the ignorant masses of people in the Southern States, is like the hold of the ancient chiefs, who controlled their followers with despotic sway.—They still have hope of aid from the rotten powers of Europe, who are zealous of the growing power and liberty of the people of this Republic. France is about to establish upon the soil of Republican Mexico, and England is a very uncertain and doubtful friend, and is compelled to a certain extent, by her proud aristocracy to make to the Southern Slavery.—Russia is the only power in Europe that is friendly, and the only only one that does not entertain the most bitter hatred and envy against the progress and prosperity of the United States. Our sole dependence then must be in ourselves—in our unity and patriotism. No nation of the earth is so blessed as ours, and the bloody and terrible war that is now upon us must be continued to secure a continuance of our liberty and our National existence. We must consent cheerfully to be taxed to enable our Government to carry on the war. We must make personal sacrifices for our liberties and rights. We must sustain, by every means in our power, the brave men who are fighting for the perpetuity of the Union. Scarcely a loyal State of the North has yet felt the bloody and desolating tread of the slave rebellion.—The people of the North are yet safer and in the enjoyment of more comforts, with all that has been lost, than any other portion of the earth. All that is asked of us is comparatively so little and the loss so great if they refuse to give, that we cannot doubt every necessary sacrifice will be made to preserve the perpetuity of our glorious Republic, one and indivisable, to the latest period of time.

President Lincoln's Popularity with the Loyal People.

The universal popularity of Mr. Lincoln among loyal men, while deserved, is yet marvelous and unprecedented. Never in the history of the country did any man have such a hold upon the affections of the people—never was there, in any party, such concentration, unity and harmony of feeling and desire for the nomination of any man as there is in the Union party to day for the renomination and re election of President Lincoln. At the late State Convention, in Harrisburg, not a single voice was raised against him, not a single delegate who did not prefer him to all others, and when his name was mentioned it was received with rapturous outbursts of

Military Bounty Act for Borough Township.

"An Act reative to the payment of Bounties in Borough Township, Beaver County.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the School Directors of Borough Township, and of the Independent School District of Borough Township, in Beaver county, said Township being one of the sub districts in the Twenty-Fourth Military District of Pennsylvania, are hereby empowered and required, jointly, to levy and collect a tax sufficient to reimburse those persons of said Borough Township, who have heretofore advanced and paid money for the purpose of raising volunteers under the late calls of the President of the United States, subsequent to the seventeenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; the assessment, collections, payments and settlements to be made in accordance with the provisions of the General Bounty Law, approved the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED APRIL 20, 1864.

A Deserved Compliment.

Hon. Thomas Cunningham, of this county, was elected by the late State Convention, as an Elector at Large, by declamation. This was a deserved compliment to our distinguished fellow-citizen. The position of Elector at Large is both honorable and responsible, and while it was entirely unsought by Judge Cunningham, the Convention deemed him worthy of the honor, and no man is more capable of discharging the duties and assuming the responsibilities of the position. On behalf of Beaver county, we thank the Convention for this nomination. It is not only a compliment to the Judge and the county, but a just recognition of the services and loyalty of that large class of Douglas Democrats, now acting with us, who preferred country to party.

John W. Blanchard, Esq. of Lawrence county, was selected as District Elector. Mr. Blanchard was representative in the Legislature from Lawrence county for two years, and is an

whose delegate did not only for himself, but also for his constituents declare Mr. Lincoln their first and only choice for Chief Magistrate. There were delegates in the Convention who had applied and failed to obtain appointments under the Government, many, who, four years ago, strenuously opposed the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, preferring a number of others in the party, and many who, in the last Presidential campaign, belonged to the Democratic party, and who ridiculed his nomination, his pretensions and his capacity. Yet all these elements of opposition, were now combined in his support in admiration for the man, support of his policy, recognition of his integrity and superior ability, and in the belief that he alone can guide, sustain and deliver us as a nation. This endorsement of Mr. Lincoln was the spontaneous expression of the confidence all loyal men have in his ability, honesty of purpose and adaptation to the wants and requirements of the people and the nation in these perilous times. How well he is entitled to this confidence we have often told, and will not now recount. Who has been more patriotic, more abundant in labors, more faithful in duty, more disinterested in purpose, or more zealous in execution? Who has ever been thrown upon such a tempestuous sea, driven by such violent winds, rocked by such waves, and yet calm and collected amid the storm, unmoved by danger, more enduring in severe trial, more determined while suffering, becoming greater as the conflict progressed and danger increased, has steered the ship so well, or shown more conclusively his ability to command? The loyal people of this State and of the whole country, love Mr. Lincoln because of his greatness, his goodness, his honesty and true manly virtues, because he has suffered more and labored more than any man ever did to preserve us a nation for ourselves, and those who shall come after us, and because we believe he will yet accomplish what has been committed to his hands—the restoration of this Government. We believe that for this very purpose, God has raised him up, and we intend to re-elect and support him until the work is accomplished, the nation saved, and freedom restored to *all*.

☞For Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes or Clothing, go to Stokes', next door to the Keystone Hotel, N. Brighton.

Metropolitan Fair.

The N. Y. Metropolitan Fair closed on Saturday night 23d ult., after a successful run of three weeks. The total receipts exceeded a million of dollars. The sword contest was finally decided in favor of General Grant. Forty-four thousand votes were cast. The contest ran very evenly until the last day, with McClellan a little ahead. The admirers of Gen. Grant, however, had been reserving their strength and drawing the McClellan men out, when, by a grand *coup de main*, they at once reversed the decision and put Grant a head 15,000 votes by the deposite of as many dollars. The naval sword was voted to Commodore Rowan.

CHANGE IN THE PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Major John Allison, Assistant Paymaster U. S. A. who has had charge of the Pay Department in our city for the past seven months, has been ordered to report for duty at Wheeling, Va. Major Russell Errett, of the *Gazette*, is assigned for duty at this point as Paymaster. The order takes effect immediately.

Major Allison has won the respect and confidence of our citizens during his stay among us, and we part from him with regret. He is a model officer, and we trust the exigencies of the service will admit of his return here at no distant day.—*Pitts. Com.*

☞We would call especial attention to the store of our friend James H. Stokes, at New Brighton, which has undergone a complete renovation throughout. It is now one of the neatest establishments *in town*, and his shelves are filled with new and season able goods of all kinds, and his prices will compare with the cheapest. Give him a call.

☞John Minor Botts, gave a dinner at his residence, near Culpepper, Va., last Thursday, at which Gen's. Grant, Sedgwick, Hancock, Birney, Humphreys, Robinson, Williams, Ingalls, Rawlings, Mott, Carr, Webb, Gibbon, Custis and Morris were present. The affair was of the most sumptuous character.

☞Hon. George V. Lawrence, permanent Chairman of the Union State Convention, has appointed Gen. Simon Cameron Chairman of the State Central Committee. D. L. Imbrie was appointed [illegible] Committee for Beaver.

THE BILL OF SOLDIERS' [illegible] bill reported [illegible] from the Committee [illegible] ward be taken, increases the receipt of privates in the army to $16 a month, or as $18 a month, and non-commissioned officers proportionately.

SCHOOL OPENING.—The Borough Union School opened on Monday last, with Prof. Veon as Principal, and Misses Thornley, McCready and Harper, as Assistants.

APPOINTMENT.—W. H. Barnes, Esq. has been appointed Comptroller of the P. Ft. W. & C. R R., vice Thos. D. Messler, resigned.

☞A new stock of Spring Clothing, fashionable styles, together with Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., at Stokes', New Brighton.

The Pennsylvania Legislature

HARRISBURG, Friday, Apr. 29, '64.

In the House of Representatives this evening, Mr. Burger made an important statement relative to the fifteen regiments of "Pennsylvania Reserves."

He stated that they entered the service of Pennsylvania in May, three years ago, but were not mustered into the national service until two months afterward. They were now greatly dissatisfied, so much so that many were under arrest, the men claiming that their time of service expired in May, the National Government contending that it extended until July.

Mr. Burger read extracts of a letter from Col Candless, commanding the Division, relative to the dissatisfaction, and fearing the men will refuse to do duty after May. Gov. Curtin has urged some action on the part of the Legislature to induce the National Government to comply with the demands of the reserves, in accordance with this suggestion.

Mr. Burger offered a resolution urgently soliciting the President to discharge the reserves. To add to the dissatisfaction of the men, it is stated that some of their former comrades, who had left and joined the Regulars, had already been discharged under orders of the War Department, which allowed soldiers leaving the volunteers and joining the regulars, to account their three years from the date of their original enrollment, and not from the date of actual muster into the national service.

The resolutions was unanimously adopted.

APOPLEXY.—On last Sabbath, Mrs. Hunter, an old and highly respected lady from the "Four Mile," was taken with a fit of Apoplexy, while on her way from the Presbyterian Church, in Bridgewater, to the house of her daughter, in Borough Township, where she was spending a few days; and at whose house every attention was paid to her; and, under the treatment, she is now recovering.—*Star* 28th ult.

National Convention

Gen. W. W. Irwin, of Beaver county, and A. [illegible] Buchanan, Esq., of Greene county, were elected by the Delegates from the several counties in this District, as Delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore.—No better men could have been selected, and we are assured they will faithfully and ably represent the District. Gen. Irwin needs no recommendation from us, as he is well known to all our readers. Mr. Buchanan is a leading lawyer of Greene county—able honest, and sound on all National questions.

Agricultural Meeting.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board met at Beaver, April 30th, 1864.—John Garrard, on motion, was elected President, *pro. tem.*, in the absence of the President elect. On motion, John Garrard, John Baxter, S. B. Briggs, James Braden, D. B. Short and Capt. John Shroads were appointed a Committee to prepare a Premium List, to be submitted to the Board, at their next regular meeting for approval.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the Court House, on the last Saturday of May, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A full Board is requested.

JNO GARRARD, Pres't. *pro. tem.*
J. C. WILSON, Sec'y.

CONGRESSIONAL.—We see that our Lawrence county cotemporaries are beginning to agitate the question of who shall be the Union candidate in the 24th District. They probably go on the principle that he who speaks first will be first served. We think this agitation premature, and decline a controversy on the subject. If Lawrence will not be in such hot haste, and will wait till the proper time arrives for settling this important question, Greene and the other two sister counties (Beaver and Washington), will meet her and talk the matter over, and settle it amicably with her. —*Greene County Republican.*

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER.—All persons desirous of subscriber stock to the above named institution, will please call on G. W. Hamilton or Jos. C. Wilson.—Over one-half of the amount has been already subscribed; so our friends will have to be in a hurry.

☞Sun Umbrellas, Balmoral and Hoop-Skirts, Ladies' Misses and Children's Congress Gaiters, at Stokes', New Brighton. Call and examine.

Pennsylvania Union State Convention.

The Convention having met, Henry S. Johnson of Lycoming was chosen temporary Chairman. After a short preliminary meeting and temporary adjournment, upon reassembling Hon. George V. Lawrence of Washington County was elected permanent Chairman. The speeches of both Chairmen were well received. When the permanent President alluded to Mr. Lincoln's renomination great applause followed.

Gen. Cameron, Col. A. K. McClure, M. B Lowry, and Winthrop W. Ketchum were elected delegates at large.—The delegation is very strong in point of ability. Both wings of the party of this State are fairly represented.

A petition signed by over a hundred delegates has been circulated in the Convention asking that A. K. McClure shall be appointed Chairman of the State Central Committee on account of his successful conduct of the campaign of 1860. The appointment will be made by the permanent President of the Convention.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate two Senatorial Electors, and Thomas Cunningham of Beaver, and Morton McMichael of Philadelphia, were unanimously chosen by acclamation.

A resolution was adoped that the Electors at Large be instructed to support Abraham Lincoln for President, and to oppose all efforts to postpone the Baltimore Convention; and that one of the hardest blows that could be inflicted on the Rebels would be the certainty of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention held a night session. A preamble and resolutions were submitted, and adopted, proclaiming strongly that Abraham Lincoln is the first and only choice of Pennsylvania. Every allusion to President Lincoln was received with loud applause.—Gov. Curtin was heartily indorsed, and his name received with great applause.

Morrow B. Lowry, one of the Electors at Large, made a brief speech upon the resolutions. W. W. Ketchum, another Elector at Large, made a terse, smooth, and pointed speech. Mr. McClure, also an Elector, spoke with much spirit and a strength of statement and clearness of style unusual in public speakers. He is one of the first men in the State in mental power. Wm. B. Mann, District-Attorney, made a speech. The most stirring speech, the one which worked up the blood to fever heat, was made by a young, delicate looking man named McVeagh from Chester.

The committee on the Address made a report. The address sets forth that the honor and glory of the people are sufficient reasons for urging the re election of Mr Lincoln; whose Administration has presented all the powers and resources of the Government in their strongest light. It is necessary for the successful prosecution of the war that there should be no change in the Administration at Washington.

A resolution of thanks to the loyal Senators and members of the Legislature for the faithful performance of their trust, and especially for giving the right of suffrage to the soldiers, was passed.

A resolution was also unanimously passed giving thanks to our brave soldiers in the field, who had sacrificed the comforts of home for the maintenance of the principles of our Government.

The Convention adjourned amid much enthusiasm. All seemed determined to win victory. Pennsylvania is sure to indorse the Baltimore nomination by a large majority.

The Pennsylvania Militia.

HARRISBURG, April 27, 1864.

It is not probable that there will be a call for the miltia of the State at this time. It is known that there is a perfect understanding between the State and National authorites on this subject, and whenever the military force of the State is needed it will be most promptly furnished.

The new militia bill will most certainly pass the Legislature, and as soon as the law is revised so as to make the militia effective, the Governor will take immediate stept to organize it thoroughly, to be ready for any service needed by the State or nation.

A PROPER ORDER.—An order just issued from the War Department prohibits the use, by Generals and other officers, in the coming campaign of the numerous four-horse field carriages, furnished by the Quartermaster's Department at the expense of the Government. Gen. Grant while riding in the rain to the front the other day, met Gen. Ingalls coming into town in one of those equipages. It is said they were mutually surprised.

CHILD SCALDED.—On Thursday of last week, a little son of J. W. Taylor, of Borough township, pulled a pot of hot water over that scalded it so badly that its life was despaired of. We are glad to know that the child is now out of danger.—*Star* 25th ult.

From the 101st P. V.

FORT PARR, ROANOKE ISLAND, N.C.
April 25th, 1864.

MR EDITOR:—No doubt you know before this time that Plymouth has been taken and that Wessells' Brigade is all gone—either killed, wounded or prisoners; but as you may not know the particulars, I will endeavor to give you what I have learned.—It appears from the best accounts that the attack was made on Sunday afternoon, of the 17th inst., and that if the Navy could have taken care of the Ram the place would yet be ours; but on the death of Capt Flusser, in command of the gunboats, in whom much confidence was felt, the gunboats fell back and gave the possession of the river to the rebels. With this in their power they could attack the forts on a weak and comparatively unprotected side, and the General was forced on Wednesday to surrender his whole command.

Of the 101st Regiment P.V., Lieuts. Ramsey, of Beaver, Welty of Gettysburg, and Geissenhainer, of Pittsburg, as well as myself, happened to be on detached service (being ordered to Newbern on business of the Regiment) and a very few of the men were away for the same good reason.

From what we can learn, there was but very few killed or wounded on our side, although the rebels lost very heavily. Five times did the enemy, numbering, it is estimated, 15,000 or 20,000, charge up to the mouths of the guns of our little brigade, numbering but about two thousand; and five times were they repulsed with terrible slaughter, until human nature could do no more, and they only surrendered after they had killed more men of the enemy that there was in Wessels' whole brigade. Thus the defeat that we have experienced is more honorable than the proudest victory we have yet won.

The friends of the regiment have no reason to despair, for although they have cause to mourn the absence of loved ones, there is every reason to hope and believe that they will be exchanged before many weeks. Every effort will be made to induce their captors to liberate them, and it is believed that an arrangement will soon be effected.

There are a great many stories floating—principally from fugitive darkies who fled from Plymouth after the surrender—which, if true, would show great cruelty towards the North Carolinians and captured negroes. It is said that they were all either shot or hung as soon as they were made prisoners; but as regards the prisoners from our regiment, they were marched off towards Richmond.

In the absence of reliable news, I have not ventured to say much, but it will perhaps relieve the minds of some to hear that as far as known, no officer or man in the 101st has been wounded or killed, although they fought like tigers.

SAMUEL S. TAYLOR,
[illegible]

The Coming Campaign

The *Tribune* says that the plan of the campaign resolved upon by the Commander of the Army of the Potomac, should, and with God's favor will, substantially quell the rebellion and end the war. The army is in the best possible condition and spirit.—McClellanism has disappeared. Rivalries between commanders and corps are at an end. The army is at last a unit. Its commander is in perfect accord with the head of the War Department. A difference of opinion that was not angry, respecting the disposition to be made of the invalids, was promptly harmonized by an explanation. Secretary Stanton has the fullest confidence in Gen. Grant's capacity, and in the wisdom of his plans. Their relations are entirely harmonious. A sun of Austerlitz is rising for freedom.

STRONG IF NOT RIGHT.—Gen. Sherman, in January last, wrote a letter on the causes and conduct of the war, in which he used the following language:

"To those who submit to the rightful law and authority, all gentleness, and forbearance, but to the petulant and persistent secessionists, why, death is mercy, and the quicker he or she is disposed of, the better. Satan and the rebellious saints of heaven were allowed a continuance of existence in hell merely to swell their just punishment. To such as would rebel against a Government so mild and just as ours was in peace, a punishment equal would not be unjust.

☞A lady who left Georgia about three weeks since, has just arrived in New York. She gives the following quotations of the market prices for a few articles: Gold, thirty dollars for one: corn meal, twenty-five dollars per bushel; meats, four dollars per pound; butter, ten dollars per pound; milk, two dollars per quart; flour three hundred dollars per barrel; Coffee, twenty-five dollars per pound.—No articles of any kind are sold for less than five or ten dollars. If the purchaser has a note of either, he can buy; if not, he must do without.—Articles like knives, forks, spoons, cups of all kinds, the lady in question says are not to be had.

☞The Congessional Republican caucus held Friday morning agreed to ask for the appointment of a Joint Committee of Congress to investigate charges made against Secretary Chase by Frank Blair. This action is demanded by Mr. Chase's friends, who desire to give an official and effectual refutation to the slurs heaped upon him.

☞Gen. Butler, it is said, will take the field, and Gen. Smith has been ordered to report to him. Also, that Gens. Gillmore and Smith will command a corps under Butler when the right time arrives.

☞The rebels are said to have left North Carolina to join Lee in Virginia. The campaign was a temporary expedient, in part successful, although it failed in its prime object, which was to draw Lieut. Gen. Grant's forces from the center. Having failed in that, they are going to the center themselves to assist Lee against Grant. Concerning the battle of Plymouth, it appears that our loss was quite small, while the rebels' was very severe. Our killed and wounded who fell in the engagement, will not amount to one hundred, while the rebels have to mourn the loss of seven seventeen hundred of their men. The great disparity in numbers was caused by the grape, canister and shell that hewed their way through the rebel ranks during their repeated assults upon the fortifications.

There is a report prevalent that the rebels, after capturing the place, gathered together all the loyal North Carolina soldiers, drew them up in line, and shot them in cold blood. It is also said that the blacks [illegible] the town, met with a similar fate. Should there be a confirmation of this, and it be proven that the rebels acted in this ferocious and inhuman manner, a swift and severe retribution should be dealt out to them.

NEW YORK, May 2.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated Washington 1st, says: A dispatch was received today by the government from Fortress Monroe, stating that Beauregard's army passed through Petersburg yesterday morning. His force is estimated at 18,000 to 20,000 men.

Nothing of note has transpired at the front to-day. The pickets of both armies extend up and down the Rappahannock and Rapidan. A considerable force is reported at Fredericksburg throwing up more intrenchments on the heights.

The rebels are reported to be withdrawing from Madison Court House and concentarting in front of our left and center. One division of Longstreet's corps, according to deserters is at Hanover Junction as a reserve.

On the same authority, Lee's strength is stated as upwards of 100,000 men.

Rumors prevail that Gen. Banks is superceded by Gen. Augur.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The *World*'s New Orleans letter reports that the evacuation of Texas by our troops has begun. It also says a report reached New Orleans that General Polk encamped at Camp Moreno, miles from New Orleans, with 20,000 men, to move at once on Fort Hudson or Baton Rouge.

A special dispatch says the Wades Gooch and Wade of the Committee on the Conduct of the War have returned to-day from Fort Pillow, and called on the President this morning. The statement made as to the barbarities and cruelties there are fully corroborated.

POLITICAL.—The Union Committee [illegible] Philadelphia, on Friday, April 29th, adopted a resolution declaring that the electors at large be instructed to support Lincoln for the Presidency, to oppose all efforts to postpone the Baltimore Convention, and that one of the hardest blows that could be inflicted on the rebels would be the certainty of the re-election of Lincoln.

It is said by members of the Washington Executive Committee that there is no probability of postponing the time for the meeting of the Baltimore Convention.

☞Gen. Grant, in an interview on Friday night in Washington with a gentleman from Cincinnati, in answer to the question whether he was bothered by suggestions or advice from the administration, replied: So far from that, since he had been here he had not even been asked what he intended to do, or how he intended doing it. He further intimated that it was his last visit to Washington until something decisive had happened in the field.

EASILY ACCOUNTED FOR.—The Louisville *Democrat* says:

New York City has a church for every 3,000 inhabitants, and a grocery for every 100.

These facts account for the fact that the city gives a copperhead majority of from 25,000 to 30,000 every election.—*Nashville Union.*

☞Col. John P. Glass, member of the Legislature from Allegheny county, has received authority to raise a regiment of heavy artillery. He will go at it as soon as the session ends. No limit as to time is, as yet, placed upon him.

☞Gov. Curtin received a despatch from the War Department on Monday, that the Pennsylvania Reserves would be returned home to recruit, at the date when they entered the State service, and not from the date of entering into the Federal service.

NO POSTPONEMENT.—A special dispatch says that it is understood that the Union National Committee are perfecting arrangements for the Baltimore Convention. None of its members have advocated postponement.

A CANDID STATEMENT.—You can procure of any druggist in this city and vicinity, Dr. Tobias Venetian Liniment. It is a sure and speedy cure for sore throat, headache, toothache, chroic rheumatism, colic, croups and pains in the limbs. We advise every one to give it a trial. The expense is a mere trifle—25 cents—and we are confident no person will ever be without it; Every family should have a bottle in the house in case of sudden accidents, such as cuts, burns, scalds, &c. Its pain-relieveing qualities are miraculous. As for croup, it has saved hundreds; we have the certificates to prove it. Office 56 Cortlandt Street, New-York. Sold by Druggists

MARRIED:

Oct. 1, 1863, at the St. Clair Hotel, Pittsburg, by Rev. Wm. Snively, Mr. MARTIN L. KNIGHT to Miss VIRGINIA C. GARDNER, both of Industry, Beaver county.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. Zwicker, Mr. CHARLES HEIDEGER, of Rochester, to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of Jacob Vogt, of Moon tp.

DIED:

In Sharon, April 17th, CATHARINE wife of Joseph McFarling.

Beaver Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE "ARGUS."

Flour per bbl.		$7 00
do "100 lbs		3 75
Dried Apples per bushel		1 75
do Peaches " "		3 50
Wheat " "		1 40
Corn " "		1 20
Rye " "		1 00
Oats " "		75
Barley " "		
Clover Seed, " "		8 00
Timothy Seed, " "		3 00
Flax Seed, " "		3 00
Beans, " "		2 75
Potatoes, " "		80
Onions, " "		1 00
Corn Meal, " "		1 25
Eggs, " dozen		15
Butter, " lb		35
Hams, " "		17
Shoulders, " "		13
Sides, " "		16
Tallow, " "		10
Lard, " "		16
Candles, " "		16
Soap, " "		10
Molasses, " Gallon		1 00
Carbon Oil, " "		70

T. J. CHANDLER,
SURGEON DENTIST,

IS at his post again, at BEAVER STATION, Rochester Pa., where he will attend to all its various branches of his profession. He applies all the improved methods to prevent pain in extracting teeth.

P. S Work warranted. [jan13'64

Trial List for June Term, 1864.

James Collins & Co., vs. W. M. Shirts, et al
Commonwealth use, " John Duff's Executor
Lukens & Beeson, " Darlington M E church
John H. Camp, " Wm. Alexander, Jr.
May 2, 1864. M. WEYAND, Prothy.

LOST—On Monday morning, between the residence of Mr. Joseph Strock and Mr. Barclay's store, a small purse containing $6.50; also a silver thimble, No. 8. Any one finding said article will confer a favor by returning it to EMMA A. JOHNSTON.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June, 1864, for confirmation and allowance.

The final account of Andrew Watterson, Administrator of the estate of David Scott, dec'd.

The final account of Andrew Watterson, Administrator of the estate of George A. Hunter, dec'd.

The final account of James Ansley, Administrator of the estate of John Ansley, dec'd.

The final account of James Mackall and Milton Calhoun, Executors of the last will and testament of George Calhoun, dec'd.

The final account of William H. Frazier, Administrator of the estate of Jonathan Hogg, dec'd.

The final account of Wm. K. Boden, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Scott, dec'd.

The final account of James Allison, Executor of the last will and testament of Octavius B. Allison, dec'd.

The final account of John G. Bentel, Administrator of the estate of Chas. Hartley, dec'd.

The final account of Robert Baker, Administrator of the estate of Chas. Baker, dec'd.

The account of Helena Lamphright, Administratrix of the estate of Adam Lamphright, dec'd.

The account of John Boswell and Benjamin Bedison, Executors of the last will and testament of George Boswell, dec'd.

The account of Thomas Nicholson, Executor of the last will and testament of Matilda Cook, dec'd.

The account of Jos. F. Bayless, Adm'r. of the estate of Albert Feezle, dec'd.

The Guardian account of J. G Bentel, Guardian of Henry Holland, minor son of Berkhart Holland, dec'd.

The Guardian account of J. G. Bentel, Guardian of Christian B. Holland, minor son of Beckhart Holland, dec'd.

The Guardian accounts of Robert E. Moody, Guardian of Joseph and David R. Whitehill, minor children of James Whitehill, dec'd.

The account of Robert Scott and David Reed, Executors of the last will and testament of John Scott, dec'd., who was Executor of the last will and testament of Abraham Bruce, dec'd.

The final account of John Lucker, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Searight, dec'd.

The final account of George Rambo and Iseria Gamble, Administrators of the estate of Moses Rambo, dec'd.

The account of William Smith, Guardian of Robert and James Stewart, minor children of Samuel Stewart, dec'd.

The account of Emmet Anderson, Guardian of Mary Jane Clark, minor daughter of John Clark, dec'd.

The account of William Irons, Guardian of Henry Davis, minor son of Alexander Davis, dec'd.

A. R. MOORE,
Beaver, May 4th, '64. Register.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., May 1st, 1864:

Brown H J	Irwin Mrs Agness
Coter Wm	Ingalls Chas I
Dunlap Mrs Mary	Heller Miss A
Davis Mrs J I	McClure James
Davis Hallery	Mullan Richard
Davis Catharine	McDonald Horrace
Evans Mary E	Moore Martha G
Easton Miss Lotti	Moore Miss Hattie
Garside Wm	Niblock Capt R
Garber George	Rape Henry
Gasaway Maggie M	Shriver & Co
Hoffman Mrs	Soule James E 2
Hull James	Sibert A G
Hartman Andrew 2	Stewart W G
Hollerman Henry	White Rev Robt

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

Office hours, during the summer, from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Beaver, Pa., April 30, 1864

Apple Mary	Irons David
Bard J T	Jackson Esther
Blazure J S	Johnson Richmond
Carothers J C	Mead Cyrus
Campbell Mollie	Mellhady J
Carlit Lou	McCarty Mrs Henry
Dickerson Mrs E	Scroggins Ellen
Daggett & Edgerly	Smith G L
Elliott M W	Searight John
Fisher Phillip	Whitsell L
Hance W	Whitsell S C
Hacker Caroline	Witchie Catharine
Hall Mary	Wilson Martha

M. J ANDERSON, P. M.

MERCANTILE Appraisement.

LIST of Retailers of Merchandize in the county of Beaver, for the year 1864:

	Class.	License.
Borough tp.		
Anderson & Orr	14	$7 00
Atkins I N	14	7 00
Allison James	14	7 00
Anderson Hugh	14	7 00
Adams Benjamin	14	7 00
Barclay John	13	10 00
Darragh M & S H	14	7 00
McKibben T T	14	7 00
Piersol S H	14	7 00
McCreery Thomas	14	7 00
Wynn Azariah	14	7 00
Snitger Simon	14	7 00
McCreery Robt	14	7 00
Harrah William	14	7 09
Big Beaver tp.		
Patterson & Co	13	10 00
Scott Wm L	13	10 00
Porter & Atchison	13	10 00
Caldwell J P	13	10 00
Johnston J B	14	7 00
Bridgewater boro.		
Ranger B S	13	10 00
Harvey A S	13	10 00
Rich William	14	7 00
Allison Thomas	14	7 00
Mulheim	14	7 00
Potter James	14	7 00
Dickey J S	14	7 00
Hurst A C	12	12 50
Angel Peter	14	7 00
Braun Joseph	14	7 00
Reece Philip	14	7 00
Darlington tp.		
Imbrie R S	14	7 00
Meekins A M	14	7 00
Marks, Crawford & Co	13	10 00
Duff J C	13	10 00
Sterling John	14	7 00
F Butts & Co	13	10 00
Economy tp.		
Marks John Y	13	10 00
Breitenstein J & Wm	13	10 00
Cotton Simon	13	
Fallston boro.		
Duncan and Edgar	11	15 00
Cannon William	14	7 00
Godard John	14	7 00
Freedom boro.		
Wagoner & Towry	14	7 00
Bentle C H	14	7 00
McKaskey J & R H	13	10 00
Greene tp.		
Kerr & Elliott	14	7 00
Calhoun Charles	14	7 00
Deihl J H S	14	7 00
Ramsey David	14	7 00
Stewart & Smiley	14	7 00
Trimble J H & Co	14	7 00
M'Ferran Joseph	14	7 00
Hanover tp.		
Frazier William H	14	7 00
Morrison & Son	14	7 00
Short David	14	7 00
Harmony tp.		
Baker R L	14	7 00
Hopewell tp.		
Calver William M	14	7 00
Industry tp.		
Conn William C	14	7 00
Jackman John	14	7 00
Independence tp.		
Miller William G	14	7 00
Kerr John	14	7 00
New Brighton bor.		
Anderson J B	14	7 00
Reed Hiram	13	10 00
Reeves H T & J	14	7 00
Kennedy William	10	20 00
Meyer C	14	7 00
Kensey & Thompson	14	7 00
Ingram M J	14	7 00
Stokes James H	13	10 00
M'Glaughlin M	13	10 00
Kensley C L	13	10 00
Sargent John	14	7 00
Hershburg S	13	10 00
Townsend & Krilley	14	7 00
Bestwick A	14	7 00
Winter C F	14	7 00
Hodkinson John	14	7 00
Shirts William & Co	14	7 00
Gilliland A C	14	7 00
Gilliland M	13?	10 00
New Sewickly tp.		
Ruppeller George	14	7 00
Piersol Harrison	14	7 00
Keshler C	14	7 00
North Sewickly tp.		
Patten James	14	7 00
Woods James & Son	12	12 50
Ohio tp.		
Kerr John	14	7 00
Aber John	14	7 00
McKinley John	14	7 00
Cunningham Samuel	13	10 00
Miller D F	14	7 00
Phillipsburg bor.		
Knapper Anthony	14	7 00
Le Goulon Francis	13	10 00
Paterson tp.		
Patterson H C & Co	14	7 00
Raccoon tp.		
Wanhop Andrew	14	7 00
M'Callister Daniel	14	7 00
Scott James	14	7 00
Franklin tp.		
Autenrath E	14	7 00
Rochester bor.		
Woodruff J	14	7 00
Speyerer George C	11	15 00
Cohen D	14	7 00
Alexander M	13	10 00
Higgins R L	14	7 00
Cross S J & Co	11	15 00
Fortune P A	13	10 00
Johnston William D	14	7 00
Conway John	14	7 00
Rogls C	14	7 00
Seely W H	13	10 00
Marion tp.		
Buhl Wm E	14	7 00

Compound Medicines.

Beaver boro—Cummins C P.....3..... 10 00
Moore John.....3..... 10 00
Bridgewater—Smith Stephen.....2..... 30 00
New Brighton—Kennap R L.....2..... 30 00
Rochester—Hannen J H.....3..... 10 00
Marquis D L.....2..... 30 00
Shallenberger A L...3..... 10 00

Breweries.

Freedom—Weisgravis Conrad..10..... 15 00
Bridgewater—Joseph Vera.....10..... 15 00
Rochester—Klein Gotleib.....10..... 15 00

Distilleries.

Bridgewater—Derr John.....10..... 15 00
Industry tp—Mason S.....10..... 15 00
Greene tp—Reed John V & Co.10..... 15 00
Ohio tp—Bigger & Childs.....10..... 15 00
Independence—Looflowrow J S.10..... 15 00
Harmony tp—Baker R L.....10..... 15 00

The appeal will be at the Commissioners' Office, in Beaver, on the 9th day of May next, from 9 o'clock, a. m. to 4 o'clock, p. m.

J. S. BLAZURE,
apr27'64 *Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.*

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

IN the Orphans' Court, in and for the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania: To the heirs and legal representatives of Andrew S. Glass, late of Ohio tp. in said county, dec'd: Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition, issued out of the Orphans' Court of said county, and to me directed, an Inquisition to make partition or valuation of the real estate of said dec'd., (situate in Ohio township, in said county) will be held on the premises, on the 10th day of May, 1864, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sh'ff.
Beaver, Apr. 20, '64.

Confessions & Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure—By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelopes, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.
mar26'ly.

TREASURER'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 18th day of March 1815, entitled "An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, &c., and the several subsequent acts supplemental thereto, and the several acts in conformity therewith, requiring and directing the sale of unseated lands for County, State, Boro., School and Road taxes; and, the 41st section of the act of April 26th, 1844, authorizing and directing the return and sale of all real estate as unseated lands now sold, in satisfaction of the taxes due and unpaid by the owners thereof, also, the acts authorizing the sale of unseated lots in the boroughs of Beaver, Bridgewater Rochester, and Fallston, borough taxes the following lots and tracts of unseated lands &c., in the County of Beaver, or so much thereof as will pay the arrearage of taxes accrued thereon for the years 1861 and 1862, and so much taxes of, previous years as remained unpaid, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Beaver, on

Monday the 13th of June next,

continuing the same by adjournment if necessary.

JOHN CAUGHEY.
April 8th, 1864. Treasurer of Beaver Co.

☞ Persons desirous of paying the taxes due upon any lot or tract in the following lists, are notified to do so before day of sale; and no property will be withheld from sale, on a promise of payment.

NOTE.—All property marked with a (*) is returned under the 41st section of the act of 29th of April 1844.

SALE LIST.

For the Taxes of 1861 and 1862.

	Acr.	No.	Amt.
Beaver borough.			
Thompson Wm A part in lots		38,39	1 59
Craig Neville B "		24	1 34
*Denny Wm H "		11	1 23
*Young Peter B "		39	70
Borough's township.			
Dickey John S, Academy lot	4	7	38
Hannen Jane, part out lot	5	13	1 20
" " "	94	17	3 52
Davis Jonathan heirs N. R. 1 out lot,	65	42	76
Mulvanon and Shanon's heirs S. H. C. plan, 1 tax			
Dickey John heirs of N. R. part out lot Sharon,		44	29
Stone David, 1 out lot	5	1 65	
" "		15	
*Crickmore Frances D. N. R. part Academy lot		20	1 52
" " "		44	23
*Nelson H. B. N. R. house and 3 lots Noss plan		1,2,3	5 70
*Tow Jas heirs of N. K. house and Davidson's plan			
*Wray Thos S. 1 house and 1 lot Sharon		32	3 88
*Whetmore James N. R. 1 house and lot Sharon			71
*Huffman house & lot			
*Reisinger Wm heirs of house and 2 lot S. and Co., plan			2 69
*Scott A. N. R. " Sharon			71
" " "			95
*Gardner Rick'd L. house & lot *Bridgewater borough.*			
Kemp Martin or John, lot		8	46
" " " lot		9	49
" " " lot		10	46
Mendenhall Harrison, 1 lot, Mendenhall's plan			
" " "			
Hays Jos, part out lot Hays pl			
" " "			
" " "			
" " "			
*Stewart & Guinn house & lot			
*Hessen H heirs of, lot, Hemphill's plan			
" " "			
*Small John sr. N. R. lot, "			
*Shields D heirs of, 1 a 1 t "			
*Baker Andrew 1 lot "			
*Mitchel Hugh N. R., 1 lot "			
*Rawdon P. 1 lot Davidson's pl			
" " "			
" " "			
" " " Porter's plan			
" " "			
" " "			
" " "			
" " "			
" " "			
" " "			
" " " p't out lt Vera's pl			
*Taylor Milo M, house and lot			
" " " 1 lot			
*Power Thomas 1 lot			
" " " 1 lot			
" " " 1 lot			
Big Beaver township.			
Blackburn's heirs, 1 lot *Chippewa township.*			
Beaver Manufacturing co, land *Darlington township*		37	
*Hardy A A. land adjoining J P Martin on west *Darlington borough.*			
Owner unknown, 1 lot *Economy township.*		39	31
Phillips W P, heirs of, 1 lt, Baden		68	42
Swan John 1 lot "		67	08
Boyd Wm 1 lot "			08
Sanpensliker M 1 lot "			24
Rodgers James 1 lot "			24
P F W & C R R tank house a l'd			5 00
" " 1 lot Baden			59
" " 1 lot Baden			59
Fallston borough.			
Bradford B R 1 lot			26
" " 1 lot			26
" " 1 lot			26
" " 1 lot			26
Meanor Mrs 1 lot Williams pl			
Welsh Nancy 1 lot "			12
" " 1 lot "			88
" " 1 lot "			88
" " 1 lot "			88
" " 1 lot "			88
" " 1 lot "			89
" " 1 lot "			89
" " 1 lot "			89
" " 1 lot "			89
" " 1 lot "			89
" " 1 lot "			89
Dundas Jas 1 lot			
" " 1 lot			
" " 1 lot			
" " 1 lot			
" " 1 lot			
Mason Elizth 1 lot			
" " 1 lot			
" " 1 lot			
" " 1 lot			
" " 1 lot			
Presbyterian Church, 1 frame & lot, Williams' plan			
Owner unk'n suppo'd S Donham			
" "			
*Kelly Robert, 1 coal lot			
*Thornily Tho. h'rs of, 1 out lot			
*Walton Sarah 1 lot Williams' pl			
" " 1 lot "			
" " 1 lot "			
" " 1 lot "			
" " 1 lot "			
" " 1 lot "			
Glasgow borough.			
Lippencott's oil site			
Phillips Wm P			
Georgetown borough.			
Gilmore's heirs 1 lot			
" John, heirs of, 1 lot *Hookstown borough.*			
Wright Hugh 1 lot *Hanover township.*			
Woodrow Othniel land *Industry township.*		80	
Shumaker Adam 1 lot Industry			
Kraiger Peter house and lot			
Patterson & Scuddy land near Cook's ferry			
C & P R R co land,			
Findley Wm do			
Moore James land		30	
Rambo Michael house and l'd		31	
Hendrickson Amariah *New Brighton borough.*		9	
Chambers Mark 1 out lot B. Townsend's plan			
do do 1 lot do		11	2 48
do do 1 lot do		12	2 48
Gill Wm water lot			96
Honeywell R 1 lot M'Combs pl		5	3 88
Leslie Nimth 1 lot School pl			76
Pander James parts of lots		161-2	8 00
Fitzpatrick Edward 1 lot		371	1 60
Gould Maria 1 lot			75
" " 1 lot			75
Haven D H house and lot		186	2 75
Aikin Uriah " M'Combs pl			5 00
Sejbert Nicholas 1 lot			75
" " 1 lot			75
Winans Jno S 1 lot		167	1 26
" " 1 lot		188	63
M'Gowan James jr land		14	2 60
Reno T T 1 lot		120	41
" 1 lot		121	42
" 1 lot		122	42
*Mellon & Kelly water lot		2	12 25
*Fombell Lucien heirs of land		13	21 42
* " " " shop and two lots			
*Gill William lot path *New Sewickly township.*		14,15	5 13
*Mace Lydia 1 lot Unionville			1 43
*Benz J W land		1	21
*Ford William house and land *North Sewickly township.*		4	25
David Ramsey land		5	1 11
Hudson Richard land		28	1 70
Robertson Jackson land		24	1 60
*Welsh Henry house and lot			2 34
*Chew Benjamin land *Ohio township.*			96
*Steel William land		20	40
Briggs Henry 1 lot West Salem			60
" " "			65
M'Master Andrew land *Phillipsburg borough.*			05
Sproul, Loomis & co., house and lot and land *Pulaski township.*			1 08
M'Guire Mary land		8	6 90
Phillips Wm P land		5	1 31
" " land *Raccoon township.*		10	2 56
Neville Thos land on river between Capt Allen & Mr Jack		0	1 79
Sterling Wm 1 lot *Rochester township.*			31
Davidson William part in lot Bolesville			13
Porter Wm land		10	
Hannen Joseph land		13	
Hannen Jas 1 lot Hennon's pl			
*Logan Robert heirs of land		11	
*P F W & C R R house and lot Ramsey's plan			
" " " land			
*Reno Eliza		50	
*Linton John two lots parts of land			
" " land *Rochester borough.*			
Boles Chas heirs 1 lot Boles pl			
Bonbright Wm 1 lot Mendenhall's plan			
Chesney E I lot Gould's plan			
Erbe Augustine 1 lot do			
Erie Canal co 1 lot do			
Hallman G W 1 lot do			
Hartshorn H D 1 lot Boles' pl			
Hopson John 1 lot Gould's pl			
Kaier J J 1 lot do			
P F W & C R R land			
Warnock Jas 1 lot Finney's pl			
Wasson John 1 house and lot			
Benz Adam 1 lot Gould's pl			
Fulton Geo W 1 lot Pinney's pl			
Harrop Saml 1 lot do			
Dickson Dr Jos brick h & lot			
do do 2 lots shop & stable			
do do 1 lot Bonbright pl			
Blake Jno 1 lot C P & R R co			
do do do			
do do do			
Porter Jas 1 brick house			
Dorsey J C 1 lot Reno's pl			
do do do			
do do do			
Dawson Wm 1 lot do			
Green Delilah land Wasson trs			
Mulvonon P 1 lot Stewart's pl			
M'Gaw James land			
Hayes Henry's heirs 1 lot Waring's plan			
do do do do			
do do do do			
Pennard Robt 1 lot Renos plan			
do do do Pinney pl			
Piper John 1 lot Gould's plan			
Rawdon F 1 lot Rawden's plan			
do do do do			
do do do do			
do do do do			
Steinfeld Nancy land			
Sullivan Michael 1 lot			
Shaffer Conrad 1 lot Gould's pl			
Rinehart B house & lot do			
Baughton Polly 1 lot & stable			
Neil Lewis 1 lot Gould's plan			
Wright David 1 lot Wasson's pl			
Waidschmidt H 1 lot Gould's pl			
*Collins H H lot & starch fact'y			
* do do 1 lot above factory			
C & P R R co house and lot			

April 13 JOHN CAUGHEY, Treas'r.

STATE AND COUNTY TAX.

THE County Treasurer will attend in the several townships and boroughs for the purpose of receiving the County and State taxes, for 1864, at the times and places designated below, viz:

Georgetown,	May	23,	Hamilton's hotel.
Glasgow & Ohio,	do	24,	Smith's do
Industry,	do	25,	Eakin's do
Phillipsburgh,	do	26,	Bimber's do
Freedom,	do	27,	M'Caskey's store.
Beaver,	do	28,	Treas. Office.
Harmony,	do	30,	Store.
Rochester tp.,	do	31,	Wm. Johnson's hotel
do boro.,	June	1,	do do
Bridgewater,	do	2,	Ankeny's do
Patterson tp.,	do	3,	Robertson's store.
Beaver,	do	4,	Treas. Office.
Brighton tp.,	do	14,	R. Eakin's.
North Sewickly,	do	15,	N. Hazens.
Franklin,	do	16,	Autenreith's store.
Marion,	do	17,	G. Hartzell.
Beaver,	do	18,	Treas. Office.
New Brighton,	do	20,	Huron House.
Pulaski tp.,	do	21,	R. Wallace's.
New Sewickly,	do	22,	G. Rauscher's.
Economy,	do	23,	Geo. Mihis's.
Fallston,	do	24,	Toll house.
Beaver,	do	25,	Treas Office.
Chippewa tp.,	do	27,	Mrs. Cunningham's.
Big Beaver,	do	28,	Graebing hotel.
Darlington tp.,	do	29,	J. P. Dilworth's.
do boro.,	do	30,	A. J. Cook's.
South Beaver,	July	1.	Joseph Lawrence.
Beaver,	do	2&4,	Treas. Office.
Ohio & S. Beaver,	do	5,	Kerr's store.
Ohio tp.,	do	6,	M. R. Daringer's.
Raccoon tp.,	do	7,	D. Ewing's.
Moon tp.,	do	8,	Wm. Elliot's.
Beaver,	do	9,	Office.
Hookstown,	do	11,	Swearingen's hotel.
do & Greene,	do	12,	do do.
Hanover & Green,	do	13,	Geo. Miller's.
Frankfort	do	14,	H. M. M'Cutcheon's.
Hanover,	do	15,	Short's store.
Beaver,	do	16,	Office.
Independence and Hopewell,	do	18,	Reed & Kerr's store.
Independence,	do	19,	J. Holmes'
Hopewell,	do	20,	Robert Scott's.

☞ Payments can be made in any adjoining districts.

JOHN CAUGHEY,
Apr. 20, '64. Treasurer.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of SAMUEL NELSON, late of Raccoon tp., Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL NELSON, Greene tp.,
apr. 20, 64 Executor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Orphans' Court of the County of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale by Public Vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, May 12th, 1864,

at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following described property, being part of the estate of Samuel Kelly, late of the Borough of New Brighton, dec'd., now belonging to his minor children, to wit: The one equal moiety or the undivided half of that piece, parcel or lots of ground in the said Borough of New Brighton, being parts of water lots numbered seven and eight, adjoining each other, and bounded as follows, viz: No. 7, measuring forty-five feet in width and extending from a thirty feet street, on the east side of the race of the New Brighton Water Company, Westward to the Beaver river; No. 8, measuring fifty feet in width and extending as above from said street to said river.

The portions of said lots being bounded as follows, to-wit: on the north by water lot No. 6, now the property of B. & W. Wilde, on the east by street before mentioned, on the eastern side of said race, on the south by water lot No. 9, also belonging to the said B. & W. Wilde, and on the west by said Beaver river, also, the equal moiety or undivied half of all the residue of said water lot No. 7, measuring forty-five feet in width and extending from the canal to the thirty feet street before mentioned; also the same undivided proportion (or one undivided half part) of seven shares of water, each share being equal to the one-hundredth part of all the water furnished by said race, upon which is erected a new Stone Grist Mill, measuring on the out side thirty six feet six inches in width by forty-five feet six inches in length, and measuring inside thirty-two feet inches by forty-one feet. Three stones high above the basement, two water-wheels and four pair of burrs.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale by the Court, balance in two equal annual payments from that date, with interest from same time.

By order of the Court,
FRANCIS W. WILLIAMS,
ROBERT MEHARD,
Administratators of the Estate of Samuel Kelly, dec'd.
April, 16, 1864.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of the county of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale by Public Vendue, or out-cry, on the premises, on

Monday, May 16th, 1864,

at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the undivided two-ninths, part or moiety subject to the life estate of Nancy Harger, widow of Michael Harger, dec'd., in all the following described real estate belonging to Thomas Harger and Anne Harger, minor children of Michael Harger, dec'd., to wit: All the interest of said Thomas Harger and Anne Harger, in a certain farm or tract of land, situated in New Sewickly township, in said county, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a post at the north-west corner, thence along lands owned formerly by Thomas M'Kee, thence along lands owned by (widow) Sarah M'Cracken, thence along lands owned by George M'Cracken, thence along lands owned by William Ford, thence along lands owned by Henry Wolf, thence along lands owned by Samuel Hendrickson, thence along lands owned Reuben Hendrickson, thence along lands owned by James Sproat, thence along lands owned by John Reno, thence along land owned by Thomas M'Kee, thence along land owned by William Smith, thence along lands owned by William and David Stewart, to the place of beginning; containing in all about one hundred and forty-five acres of land, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under cultivation, balance timbered. The premises watered. There is a mill-seat and good mill-dam on the same.

There are on the premises, a frame house and frame barn of good size, and other out-buildings, some fruit trees on the premises: water convenient. The undivided two ninths part of the above described premises will be sold, subject to the life estate of Nancy Harger, widow of Michael Harger, dec'd.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale by the court, balance in two equal, annual payments from that time. With interest thereon from same time.

By order of the Court:
MARY HARGER,
Guardian of Thos. and Anne Harger.
apr13'64

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

SEAL IN the Orphans' Court in and for said county, before the Hon Judges of said Court. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Mary Ewing, dec'd., and daughter of Samuel Campbell, late of Economy township, Beaver county, dec'd., and now to wit: March 12, 1864, rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd., viz: Sarah Jane, intermarried with William Thomas, who resides in the county of Montgomery, State of Ohio; Eliza Ewing, at present living in Covington, Fountain County, Indiana, and, Thomas Ewing, now belonging to the Army of the United States, Co. D. 52d Indiana Volunteers, now in Tennessee; Alexander Ewing, father of the aforesaid children, and husband of the aforesaid Mary Ewing, dec'd., now residing in Danville, Hendricks County, Indiana, and all others interested, to shew cause if any they have why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said dec'd., should not be awarded at an Orphans' Court, to be held in Beaver, in and for said county, on the first Monday of June next.

A True Copy of Rule.
Attest: JOHN A. FRAZIER, Cl'k.

NOTICE.—To the heirs and legal representatives of Mary Ewing, dec'd.: You and each of you are hereby notified to be and appear at the time and place mentioned in the foregoing Rule, for the purpose therein set forth.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver, apr. 12, 64.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

IN the Orphans' Court, in and for the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania: To the heirs and legal representatives of James Duncan, late of Ohio tp, in said county, dec'd: Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition, issued out of the Orphans' Court of said county, and to me directed, an Inquisition to make partition or valuation of the real estate of said dec'd., (situate in Industry tp., in said county) will be held on the premises, on the 12th day of May, 1864, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sh'ff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver, Apr. 12, '64.

Estate of Jas. Carothers, dec'd.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of JAMES CARTHERS, late of Greene twp., Beaver county, deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immdiate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

ROBT. WHITEHILL, Executor,
apr13'64 Hanover tp.

WALL PAPERS, WINDOW SHADES, BORDERS.

DECORATIONS, and every article in the Paper Hanging line, are now offered to the Trade, and buyers generally, at the lowest prices possible. ☞ Call and see at No. 107 Market st., near Fifth, Pittsburg.

JOS. R. HUGHES.

JAMES S. RUTAN, ATTORNEY ATLAW,
(DISTRICT ATTORNEY.)
BEAVER, PENN'A.

☞ Office in the Court House.

DRY GOODS
FOR THE
MILLION,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITERS,
SUCCESSORS TO
E. R. GARDNER & CO.,
92 Market St.,
PITTSBURGH,
Between Fifth st. and Diamond.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends of Beaver county that we have largely increased our facilities for carrying on the

Dry Goods Business,

at our old stand. Our entire attention will be be devoted to the increase of our business, in which the interest of our customers will be sustained and promoted by every means in our power.

NEW SPRING SILKS.

Our stock will comprise all comprise all the the Novelties in latest importations, including rep's in all colors, plain and figured blacks, plain silks in all colors, check and brocade silks, Swiss and Foulard silks, all of which we will sell at such low prices that none can fail to be suited.

DRESS GOODS.

Our stock will be found replete, comprising over One Hundred different styles, in French, French, English, and German fabrics, of latest importations, at prices as low as years ago.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, AND LACE GOODS.

We shall be in receipt of daily from New York, and our assortment, and prices, for cheapness, will be found second to none in the city. To this department we call particular attention.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Linens, sheeting and pillow linens, toilet, Marsailes and honey comb quilts, in white,

MAYORS OF THE Great Cities.

We, the undersigned Mayors, hereby certify that the Druggists, Apothecaries, and Physicians of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has been found to be a remedy of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

HON. JAMES COOK,
Mayor of LOWELL, MASS.

HON. ALBIN BEARD,
Mayor of NASHUA, N. H.

HON. B. W. HARRINGTON,
Mayor of MANCHESTER, N. H.

HON. JOHN ABBOTT,
Mayor of CONCORD, N. H.

HON. A. H. BULLOCK,
Mayor of WORCESTER, MASS.

HON. NATH'L SILSBEE,
Mayor of SALEM, MASS.

HON. F. W. LINCOLN, Jr.,
Mayor of BOSTON, MASS.

HON. WM. M. RODMAN,
Mayor of PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE,
Mayor of NORWICH, CONN.

HON. J. N. HARRIS,
Mayor of NEW LONDON, CONN.

HON. CHAS. S. RODIER,
Mayor of MONTREAL, C. E.

HON. D. F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of NEW YORK CITY.

HON. H. M. KINSTREY,
Mayor of HAMILTON, C. W.

HON. ADAM WILSON,
Mayor of TORONTO, C. W.

HON. R. M. BISHOP,
Mayor of CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HON. I. H. CRAWFORD,
Mayor of LOUISVILLE, KY.

HON. JOHN SLOAN,
Mayor of LYONS, IOWA.

HON. JAMES McFEETERS,
Mayor of BOWMANVILLE, C. W.

HON. JAMES W. NORTH,
Mayor of AUGUSTA, ME.

HON. HENRY COOPER, Jr.,
Mayor of HALLOWELL, ME.

HON. JAMES S. BEEK,
Mayor of FREDERICTON, N. B.

HON. WILLARD NYE,
Mayor of NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

HON. J. BLAISDELL,
Mayor of FALL RIVER, MASS.

HON. W. H. CRANSTON,
Mayor of NEWPORT, R. I.

HON. FRED STAHL,
Mayor of GALENA, ILL.

HON. JOHN HODGDEN,
Mayor of DUBUQUE, IOWA.

HON. THOMAS CRUTCHFIELD,
Mayor of CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

HON. ROBERT BLAIR,
Mayor of TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

HON. R. D. BAUGH,
Mayor of MEMPHIS, TENN.

HON. GERARD STITH,
Mayor of NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HON. H. D. SCRANTON,
Mayor of ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HON. DE WITT C. GROVE,
Mayor of UTICA, N. Y.

HON. GEO. WILSON,
Mayor of PITTSBURG, PA.

HON. C. H. BUHL,
Mayor of DETROIT, MICH.

HON. HEMAN L. PAGE,
Mayor of MILWAUKIE, WIS.

HON. W. W. VAUGHN,
Mayor of RACINE, WIS.

HON. A. FARR,
Mayor of KENOSHA, WIS.

HON. JOHN C. HAINES,
Mayor of CHICAGO, ILL.

HON. M. J. A. HEATH,
Mayor of SELMA, ALA.

HON. A. J. NOBLE,
Mayor of MONTGOMERY, ALA.

HON. W. S. HOLYBAD,
Mayor of COLUMBUS, GA.

DON ESPARTERO MANUEL,
Mayor of VERA CRUZ.

DON PIETRE DE CABALLO,
Mayor of MEXICO.

DON ESTEPHANIE RODRIGUES,
Mayor of HAVANA.

DON ANTONIO ECHEVERA,
Mayor of LIMA, PERU.

DON M. G. MILANGNO,
Mayor of VALPARAISO, CHILI.

DON MARO SESQUIPEDALIA,
Mayor of RIO JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.

For Spring Diseases.
For Purifying the Blood.
For Scrofula or King's Evil.
For Tumors, Ulcers, and Sores.
For Eruptions and Pimples.
For Blotches, Blains, and Boils.
For St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, or Erysipelas.
For Tetter or Salt Rheum.
For Scald Head and Ringworm.
For Cancer and Cancerous Sores.
For Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and Humors.
For Female Diseases.
For Suppression and Irregularity.
For Syphilis or Venereal Diseases.
For Liver Complaints.
For Diseases of the Heart.

The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brasil, Mexico, and in fact almost all the cities on this continent, have signed this document, to assure their people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space will only admit a portion of them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Ayer's Pills, and
Ayer's Ague Cure,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS.,
And sold by Druggists every where.

BENTEL, ARBUCKLE & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARBON OIL,
ROCHESTER
BEAVER COUNTY, PA. [apr2

The Diamond.

OF

ROCHESTER, PA.

FORTUNE'S NEW STORE,

FIRST ARRIVAL OF

SPRING DRY GOODS

Prints — Best Chintz Styles,

From 18 3-4 to 25 cents per yard.

Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Table Diapers, Jeans, Cassimeres,

Brown and Bleached Muslins,

And a full line of

ENGLISH, FRENCH & GERMAN

DRESS GOODS:

SPRING DE LAINES,

A very choice selection of styles and quality, at prices within the reach of all.

BARRED FLANNELS AND WOOLEN GOODS,

At ruinous prices, at

FORTUNE'S CHEAP STORE,

(Near the Post Office,)

ROCHESTER, PA.

State Normal School.

EDINBORO, ERIE CO., PA.

THE buildings are new, neat and convenient; good Libraries, Reading Room and Apparatus; Instruction thorough and practical.

Tuition per term of fourteen weeks, $4,00; Board $2,25 per week; $36;50 pays the whole term's expense, including the use of text books.

The Fall term opens August 18, 1863.

☞ Send for Circular.

J. A. COOPER, A. M., Principal.

aug5:3m

JOY, COE & CO.,

Advertising and Commission Agents

AND DEALERS IN

PRINTING INKS OF ALL KINDS

Type, Printing Materials,

WRITING AND PRINTING PAPER CARDS, &c

OFFICES—Brown's Building, Philadelphia; Tribune Buildings, New York.

mar26:1y.

HOOKSTOWN SELECT SCHOOL,

Opens Monday, Sept. 28th.

Mathematics, Sciences and Languages,

Taught on the most favorable terms.

Address D. W. SCOTT, *Principal*

T. M. McCord,

Notary Public.

OFFICE WITH

B. B. CHAMBERLIN, ATTY AT LAW,

(Near the Provost Marshal's office, BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

PROMT attention given to the drawing of EXEMPTION PAPERS, and all matters connected with the draft; also oaths administered, acknowledgments taken, &c., &c. [dec16

ADMINISRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of JAS. REED, jr., late of Hanover tp., Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES REED, jr., Adm'r.,
jan6'64, Hanover tp.

Dr. D. M'Kinney,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of

BEAVER AND VICINITY.

OFFICE IN

The Shannon Building, S. E. Corner of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa.
dec16]

A Gentleman cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge) the receipt and directions for making the simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience and possess a Valuable Remedy—will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed,) by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
No 60 Nassau Street, New York.
aug12:3m

GREAT SALE OF LOTS IN ROCHESTER.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, in the Borough of Rochester, on the 4th day of May, 1864, from 75 to 100 Town Lots, together with a number of lots of from one to two acres each. Purchasers can cultivate the lots this season without fencing, as they are enclosed with an outside fence.

Terms, which are easy, will be made known on the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

apr.20'64. WM. PORTER.

JAMES S. RUTAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(*DISTRICT ATTORNEY.*)

BEAVER, PENN'A.

☞ Office in the Court House.

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT.

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION, CURE AND TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION OR DISORDER.

And Other Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, care, and treatment of the *independent class* of patients who are laboring under mental derangement; or other nervous and chronic disease. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, to be treated for disordered minds, are reduced to that lamentable condition through previous physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed; and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body, will when free from the exciting physical cause, throw off the shackles that has bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellence. Hence the necessity of all those, who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated in the end to impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building with a stone basement—four stories high, and well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams; all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotten up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending *douche* for the more effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scrofulous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that no means will be spared or efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to.

E. KENDRICK, M. D.
Supt. of New Brighton Retreat
New Brighton
nov12'62. Beaver Co. Pa.

CRITTENDEN'S PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

N. E. corner of 7th & Chestnut St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS Institution, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful Merchants and Business Men of our Country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The branches taught are, Book-keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide-spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA, which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ CRITTENDEN'S Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,
Attorney-at-Law,
May 7. PRINCIPAL.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE

Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M., Prin'l
Mrs. A. S. Taylor, Governess.

THE NEXT TERM WILL COMMENCE

Tuesday, March 24th 1863.

And continue 14 weeks. The aim of the school is to make its pupils thorough, especially in the Common Branches.

A Normal Class,

for the benefit of those wishing to fit themselves for teaching, will be formed at the commencement of the term.

Board, Room rent, &c.....$38 00.
Tuition varies from $3,50 to $8,00

☞ For further particulars inquire of the President of Faculty.

mar4'63 R. T. TAYLOR.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

WILSON, M'ELROY & CO.,

54 Wood St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER THEIR STOCK FOR THE SPRING OF 1863,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

mar. 25,'63

Notice.

BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY,
New Brighton, Oct. 12, 1863.

The Stockholders of the Bank of Beaver County are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting, will be held at the Banking House, in New Brighton, on Tuesday the 3d day of November ensuing, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M. And the election for Directors to serve the ensuing year, at the same place, on Monday, the 16th, day of November, between 10 A. M., and 3 P. M., of said day. By order of the Board of Directors.

EDWARD HOOPS Cashier.

Confessions & Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

mar20.1y.

PHOENIX LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY,

NOS. 221 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, 173 & 175 GRAND STREET AND 215 CENTRE STREE.

ESTABLISHED 1838. N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1838

THIS Establishment has been in successful operation for 24 years, and is the largest of the kind in the United States. We have on hand or manufacture to order every description of Looking-glass, Picture and Portrait Frames, Plain and Ornamental Pier, Wall, Oval & Mantel Glasses, Connecting Cornices, Base and Bracket Tables, with Marble Slabs, Toilet Glasses, &c., &c., &c. Mouldings for Picture Frames, in lengths suitable for transportation, either Gilt, Berling, Rosewood, Oak, Zebra, Birdseye, Mahogany, &c. Our new manufactory and extensive facilities enable us to furnish any article in our line as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Dealers are invited to call upon us

When they visit New York. We claim to be able to supply to supply them with every article in our line which they can possibly purchase elsewhere.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with promptness. Do not fail to call when you visit New York.

Office & Warerooms, No. 215 Centre St., N. Y.
HORACE V. SIGLER, *Agent.*
May7—3mos

MARRIAGE.

ITS loves and hates, sorrows and angers, hopes and fears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD, how lost, how restored; the nature treatment and radical cure of spermaterrhœa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally; nervousness, consumption, fits, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age, is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets that every one should know; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or postage stamps.

Address Dr. WM. YOUNG, 416 Spruce st., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ *Afflicted and Unfortunate*, no matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native or foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's book, and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publication, at his office, 416 Spruce Street, above Fourth, Philadelphia. Office hours from 9 to 3, daily. [mar26

THE GREAT CAUSE OF Human Misery.

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cts:

A LECTURE BY DR. CULVERWELL, ON THE CAUSE AND CURE of Spermatorrhœa, Consumption, Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, Epilepsy; Impaired Nutrition of the Body; Lassitude; Weakness of the Limbs and the Back; Indisposition, and Incapacity for study and Labor; Dullness of Apprehension; Loss of Memory; Aversion to Society; Love of Solitude; Timidity; Self-Distrust; Dizziness; Headache, Affections of the Eyes; Pimples on the Face; Involuntary Emissions, and Sexual Incapacity; the Consequences of youthful Indiscretion, &c., &c.,

☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without Dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

KOLLOCK'S Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best JAVA Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents.

Manufactured by
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
mar26

A THOUSAND YEARS,

Work's Great War Song, Words and Music, in January Number.

A SCHOOL MAGAZINE FREE!

—CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR.—Volume VIII.

The Publisher of this favorite Monthly, in order to reach all schools, will send the VISITOR one year *gratis* to one person (who will act as Agent), at any post-office in the United States. This is an unparalleled offer.

Address, with five cents enclosed, for particulars,

J. W. DAUGHADAY,
Publisher,
1308 Chuestnut St., Phila Pa

FALLSTON WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE undersigned expects to commence, this week. Carding, Spinning, Fulling, Finishing and Dyeing, also to manufacture Flannel, Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Blankets, at my old place in Fallston. For wear and durability, I can warrant the goods manufactured not to be surpassed. For the accommodation of those on the east side of the Beaver, Wool, etc., can be left at my house in Pulaski township, or John Hodgkinson's store in New Brighton.

je17,63 EPH'M. SMITH.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of JOSIAH TODD, dec'd., late of Industry twp, Beaver co, Pa, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SLENTZ, Executor,
mar 2, '64 Ohio tp.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Not from the Army but from the Town of Beaver.

New Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver County that, in addition to his well selected stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS, he has lately purchased a well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every kind and variety. My stock is the largest ever brought to the county, and I am determined to sell "cheaper than the cheapest".—Mind the sign of the "Big Hat."

Sept. 9, '63 I. P. ATWELL.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care that they be amply supplied with those Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS

Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS.

These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly a produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVER FATIGUE,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION! INDISCRETIONS OF YOUTH.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotchings and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE BAYONET, OR SABRE OR THE BULLET, SORES OR BRUISES.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

May 7.

600 000 MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS

TO SELL

Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the United States, Canadas, and New Brunswick,

From recent surveys, completed AUG. 10, 1862: cost $20,000 to engrave it, and one year's time.

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GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

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JAMES BRITTAIN, Adm'r.,
feb10,64 Greene tp.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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